Equipment List

American Heart Association®
Learn and Live℠

The following table lists the equipment needed for this course. Use the lesson map or cue sheet to make sure you have all the equipment you need for each station. The equipment used for this course includes a code cart for in-hospital providers and a code kit for out-of-hospital providers. The code cart/kit should contain the appropriate equipment and supplies from the list below.

Equipment	Quantity Needed	Lessons Needed
Paperwork		
Precourse letter	1/student	Precourse
PALS Provider Manual	1/student	
Course roster	1/course	All
Name tags	1/student & instructor	
Course agenda	1/student & instructor	
Course completion card	1/student	
PALS Course Guide	1/student & instructor	
PALS Instructor Manual with lesson maps	1/instructor	
Instructor cue sheets	1/instructor	Case discussions Case simulations
Learning station competency checklists	1/student & instructor	Case simulations
Team role labels	1 set per station to identify team role for each student	Case simulations Putting it all together Core case tests

(*continued*)

Equipment	Quantity Needed	Lessons Needed
Skills station competency checklists	1/student & instructor	Skills stations
PALS course progress checklist	1/instructor	All
Core case testing checklists	1/student	Core case test 1 Core case test 2
CPR testing checklist	1/every student	CPR/AED
ECC Handbook (optional)	1/student & instructor	All except written test
PALS algorithms/flowcharts	1 set for every station	
PALS Provider Course written test	1/student	Written test
Blank test answer sheet	1/student	
Written test answer key	1/course	
AV Equipment		
TV with DVD player or VCR or Computer with projector and screen	2/course	1 DVD player/VCR and 1 DVD/video tape is needed *per station* for the management of respiratory emergencies skills station and the CPR/AED testing station because these occur at the same time
Course DVD(s) or videotape(s)	2/course	
CPR/AED Equipment		
Child CPR manikin	1/every 3 students	–Skills stations –Case simulations –Core case tests
Infant CPR manikin	1/every 3 students	
Airway manikin	1/every 12 students	
Airway manikin	1/every 12 students	Management of respiratory emergencies
Stopwatch	1/instructor	All
Countdown timer	1/instructor	
AED trainer with adult/child AED training pads	1/every 3 students	CPR/AED
Stools to stand on for CPR	1/every 3 students	–CPR/AED –Case simulations

(*continued*)

Equipment	Quantity Needed	Lessons Needed
Airway and Ventilation		
Child pocket mask and infant pocket mask	1/every 3 students or 1/student	CPR/AED
1-Way valve	1/student	
Bag-mask for infant and child manikins, reservoir, and tubing	1/every 3 students (CPR/AED) 1/station	–CPR/AED –Management of respiratory emergencies –Case simulations –Core case tests
Oropharyngeal and nasopharyngeal airways	1 set each station	Management of respiratory emergencies
Water-soluble lubricant	1/station	
Nonrebreathing mask/simple face mask	1/station	–Management of respiratory emergencies –Case simulations –Core case tests
Nasal cannula	1/station	
Suction catheters (various sizes)	1/station	
Nebulizer equipment (optional)	1/station	
Pulse oximeter probe (optional)	1/station	
Advanced Airway		
Endotracheal tube kit	1/station	–Management of respiratory emergencies –Case simulations –Core case tests
Exhaled CO_2 detector	1/station	
Esophageal detector device (EDD) (optional)	1/station	
Vascular Access		
Poultry thighs/IO manikin	1/station	Vascular access
Gloves	1/student	
IO needles	2-3/station	–Vascular access –Case simulations –Core case tests
IV equipment (catheters, fluid bags, tubing, 3-way stopcocks, T-connectors, pole)	1/station	
Syringes	1/station	

(continued)

Equipment	Quantity Needed	Lessons Needed
Rhythm Recognition and Electrical Therapy		
ECG cards or rhythm generator (If a rhythm generator is used, it should ideally be able to display both narrow- and wide-complex tachycardias (SVT). For a realistic depiction of narrow-complex tachycardias (SVT) in infants and children, the generator should be able to achieve rates >220/min for infants (rates >260/min are best) and >180/min for children, with no beat-to-beat variability.)	1/station	–Electrical therapy –Case simulations –Core case tests
Monitor capable of defibrillator/synchronized cardioversion with small (pediatric) and large (adult) paddles	1/station	
Electrodes, electrode pads (pediatric and adult), electrode cream or paste (if self-adhesive monitor/electrode pads are not used)	1/station	
Spare batteries or power cord	1/station	
Spare ECG paper	1/station	Electrical therapy
AED with training module	1/station	CPR/AED
Suggested Drugs or Drug Package		
Adenosine	1/station	–Case simulations –Core case tests
Albuterol	1/station	
Amiodarone	1/station	
Atropine sulfate	1/station	
Epinephrine 1:10 000, 1:1000, racemic (2.25%)	1/station	
Glucose	1/station	
Lidocaine	1/station	
Magnesium sulfate	1/station	
Procainamide	1/station	
Safety		
Sharps container (if using real needles)	1/course	Variable

(*continued*)

Equipment	Quantity Needed	Lessons Needed
Other		
Length-based/color-coded resuscitation tape	1/station	–Skills stations –Case simulations –Core case tests
Towel	1/station	
Blood pressure cuff	1/station	
Stethoscope	1/station	
Whiteboard or flip chart with easel and markers	1/station	Core case tests
Cleaning Supplies for Use Between Student Practice and After Course		
Manikin cleaning supplies	Varies	All

Note: The AHA does not require or endorse the use of live animals in PALS courses. If a training site decides to use live animals to supplement the required instruction in a PALS course, it must be identified as not being a part of the course, it must not be a requirement for successful course completion, and it must be identified to the students that it is not a requirement of the AHA to participate in or to complete the PALS course.

Depending upon country and locale, various live animal policies, regulations, and laws apply. Training sites need to be aware of and ensure compliance with all institutional and governmental policies, regulations, and laws on the use of live animals. In the United States live animals must be obtained through an institutional animal care facility that is accredited by and complies with the regulations of the American Association for the Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care (AAALAC) or the US Public Health Service, Division of Animal Welfare Assurance. In addition, approval must be obtained from the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee, and the protocol must follow guidelines outlined in the NIH document *Guide to the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals.* A skilled animal handler should be present at the skills station to care for the animals and give additional sedation if necessary.